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Several Democratic papers have been  
naming the "hoodlums" in the last  
Congress. The lists of all of them embrace  
about every Democrat in that body.

This is one of the times when the  
American people realize what a blessing  
it is that Congress is not like the British  
Parliament as to indefinite duration.

The Republicans got all of their political  
bills out of the way, counting the  
salary bill as one, yesterday. They  
have, therefore, accomplished all that  
they intended.

Every earnest Republican begs the  
Legislature which has made so creditable  
a financial record not to mar it  
during the next three days by exhibitions  
of softness toward employees already  
at hand.

While the salary bill is not what many  
would have it, and while the Journal  
believes that it is unjust to several State  
officers, it is distinctly a rout for the  
representatives of the alleged County  
Officers' Association.

The useless Gas Inspector remains, in  
spite of the action of the House, showing  
how such barnacles stick when they  
once attach themselves to the treasury.

If natural gas should fail, doubtless the  
inspector would continue.

Both branches of the Legislature are  
getting in some important work in the  
closing days of the session, but it is un-  
fortunate that it has to be done under  
whip and spur. The constitutional term  
of the Legislature is too short.

When the President returns from his  
duck-hunting, it is hoped that he may  
be able to interest himself in using  
power to put an end to the foreign discrimination  
against the products of American farmers.

To pay the employees of the Legislature  
whose terms of service end with the ad-  
journment more than both branches  
fixed by law is not only indefensible, but  
will cause very general discontent among  
the people who believe that the com-  
pensation is already bountiful.

After a long struggle, municipal suf-  
frage for women has been defeated in the  
Massachusetts House by a vote of  
87 to 137—a much larger majority than  
appeared in the last House. As a crowd  
drummer, the woman suffrage bill in Mas-  
sachusetts was what the Nicholson bill  
was here.

As an illustration of the tendency to  
increase expenses in public offices and  
buildings, an investigating committee of  
the New Jersey Legislature finds that  
the cost of maintenance of the State-  
house has increased from \$22,850 in 1875  
to \$71,000 in 1894. The long-suffering  
people foot the bills.

Now that the Kansas Legislature has  
had time to get in all the bills con-  
tracted by the Populists' magnates the  
past two years, it finds they amount  
to a debt of \$450,000. But that figure  
does not begin to measure the damage  
that party infighting has done to the  
enterprises of the State.

The Kansas Republican State League  
has invited Senator Allison, of Iowa,  
to attend its meeting, permitting him  
to name any date in April that will best  
suit his convenience, and he has ac-  
cepted the invitation. There is an in-  
teresting suggestion that he may em-  
brace the opportunity to promote some-  
body's presidential boom.

The Governor's veto of the prison  
management bill is in accordance with  
his declared position from the beginning  
of the controversy relative to the ap-  
pointing power. He will, of course, carry  
the matter to the courts, and the  
question is in close that it will not be  
surprising if the court, as now consti-  
tuted, finds sufficient ground to sustain  
his contention.

It would be absurd for the President to  
name Professor Laughlin, of the Chi-  
cago University, one of the commis-  
sioners to the international monetary  
conference, as Secretary Morton desires,  
because he is a gold monometalist. The  
one intelligent bimetalist whose name  
has been mentioned is Gen. Francis A.  
Walker, of Massachusetts—a pronounced  
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there are large cities voted against the  
section, while those of both parties rep-  
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The request of the Spanish govern-  
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## THE UPSURGE IN CUBA.

There are some indications that the  
Spanish government regards the present  
insurrection in Cuba as likely to assume  
formidable proportions if not promptly  
met with strong repressive measures.  
Dispatches from Madrid state that the  
war office is pushing preparations to  
dispatch a considerable force of men  
and large munitions of war to the island,  
and that Marshal Campos, who won dis-  
tinction by the speedy suppression of a  
former outbreak, will be made military  
governor until this one shall be sup-  
pressed.

It is natural that Spain should desire  
to retain possession of Cuba, and from  
her point of view she cannot be too  
prompt or severe in her measures to put  
down the present rebellion, but in the  
present outbreak may be suppressed,  
but it will be followed by another and  
another until Cuban independence shall  
be established. Nothing in the future is  
more certain than that the days of Span-  
ish rule in Cuba are numbered. The  
probability is that the present insur-  
rection is much more formidable than  
the dispatches indicate. All news that  
comes from Cuba passes through Span-  
ish hands, and is, of course, doctored.  
The most rigid censorship is exercised  
over all news passing out of the coun-  
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Few persons realize the extent or re-  
sources of the Cuban revolutionary party  
outside of the island itself. The or-  
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Martí and other Cuban exiles with head-  
quarters in New York and branches in  
a number of other cities of the United  
States, Central America and Mexico.  
The membership in this country num-  
bers many thousands, and every man  
of them is enthusiastic in the cause of  
Cuban independence. They contribute  
liberally. When Jose Martí left New  
York for Cuba to start the present in-  
surrection it is said he took with him,  
to be placed in the treasury of the re-  
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lish, about \$2,500,000. At a meeting of  
Cuban revolutionists in Philadelphia, a  
few nights ago, \$5,000 was reported in  
hand, ready to be forwarded in aid of  
the cause, to be followed soon by a  
larger sum. The revolutionist clubs in  
this country number 700 members, among  
whom are many earners of money, and  
it was voted to give one day's pay  
to the revolutionary cause, each  
week, as long as the war lasts. Lead-  
ing Cubans in this country claim that  
their organization can and will furnish  
\$100,000 a week to carry on the war. The  
military forces of the insurgents are well  
led. Their commander-in-chief is Gen.  
Maximo Gomez, of whom Von Moltke  
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fifty-five years of age, instead of seventy  
as has been reported, he is liable to give  
the Spanish authorities a great deal of  
trouble yet before he dies. During the  
few years that he lived in exile in St.  
Domingo he was offered the presidency  
of that republic, but declined, saying:  
"Cuba is not free yet; until then, wait."

No braver man, better soldier or truer  
patriot lives than the General Gomez. The  
maurineers have other brave and  
capable leaders, including General Roloff,  
a Polish exile and enthusiast in the  
cause of liberty; General Masco, a mu-  
lato who has a great following among  
the colored inhabitants of the island;  
Generals Moncada and Sanchez, both of  
whom served with distinction in the ten  
years' war, and others of equal note.  
The revolutionists claim that they can  
raise an army of 100,000 men. If they  
can raise half this number they will  
be a formidable force.

One of the professional purveyors of  
sensationalism who serves one of the Chicago  
papers telegraphed, Wednesday night,  
that a banker said that \$100,000 in checks  
was in the Senate that day to influence  
legislation. The legislation referred to  
was either the building and loan associa-  
tion bill or the fee and salary bill, pre-  
sumably the former. The readers of that  
paper, however, need not take the mes-  
sage too seriously, as it is absurd to  
imagine that the statement is absurd to  
imagine that the court, as now consti-  
tuted, finds sufficient ground to sustain  
his contention.

It would be absurd for the President to  
name Professor Laughlin, of the Chi-  
cago University, one of the commis-  
sioners to the international monetary  
conference, as Secretary Morton desires,  
because he is a gold monometalist. The  
one intelligent bimetalist whose name  
has been mentioned is Gen. Francis A.  
Walker, of Massachusetts—a pronounced  
internationalist. General Harrison  
offered him a place on the last  
committee, but he could not accept.

The vote on the so-called local option  
section of the Nicholson bill was prac-  
tically 25 in its favor and 20 in opposi-  
tion. Of the twenty-eight voting for it, nineteen  
were Republicans and nine were  
Democrats, while nine Republicans and  
eleven Democrats voted against it. This  
vote indicates that this part of the mea-  
sure is in no sense popular. As a rule,  
Senators representing districts in which  
there are large cities voted against the  
section, while those of both parties rep-  
resenting more rural districts voted for it.

The request of the Spanish govern-  
ment for the recall of the American con-  
sul-general at Havana will not tend to  
increase American sympathy for Span-  
ish rule and methods in Cuba. All ac-  
counts agree that the consul-general is  
a very efficient officer, and the fact that  
he has been connected with the office  
twenty years and consul-general ten  
years indicates that he is held in high  
regard by the State Department. It  
will undoubtedly appear that his recall  
has been requested either because of  
his alleged sympathy with the revolu-  
tionists or his too vigorous protection of  
American citizens in Cuba; in other  
words, because he is too good an Ameri-  
can to suit the petty despots who re-  
spond to the Spanish government in Cuba.

in evidence, but checks never, because  
checks must come from some one and  
be paid to somebody. The transac-  
tions of the treasury grow upon the  
books of two banks, and consequently would  
incriminate two persons. It would be well  
for correspondents who care anything for  
their reputations, and newspapers which  
desire to be regarded and entitled to  
credit, to guard against such statements.

There has been the usual chatter about  
bringing this Legislature. Roby was going  
to pour out money like water to de-  
fect hostile legislation. That was the  
prediction. The fact is that the bill to  
prohibit money raising was passed by the  
Senate with but one dissenting vote, and  
by the House with equal emphasis.

If the Roby gang attempted bribery it  
must have been to get some one to  
steal the bill at some critical period  
when it could not be duplicated. It has  
been stated that \$100,000 would be spent  
by the State building associations. The  
struggle has been a vigorous one in the  
Senate, but there have been no material  
changes in the strength of the two fac-  
tions. So far as the officers of the  
County Officers' Association are con-  
cerned, there is no good reason to be-  
lieve that they have collected any con-  
siderable amount of money—certainly  
no considerable part of "a hundred  
thousand."

In conclusion, it may be said in all  
 candor that there are no indications  
either of the presence of the opulent  
hobby-horse of any use of his money  
to affect legislation.

## THE LAST ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

The anti-lottery bill of Senator Hoar,  
which became a law before Congress ad-  
journed, must be the finishing blow of  
the crusade against lotteries begun dur-  
ing the Harrison administration. Since  
the act of the Fifty-first Congress de-  
clared the lottery out of the mails and the  
headquarters out of Louisiana, the man-  
agers have transferred their business  
to Honduras and Mexico, from whence  
they have imported their lottery matter  
to the headquarters at Tampa Bay, Fla.,  
where it was distributed—its circulars,  
advertisements and tickets by the ex-  
press companies to agents in various  
parts of the country. In substance, the  
new law forbids the bringing of any  
kind of lottery matter into the United  
States and its transportation from  
State to State by any means. By lot-  
tery matter is meant anything con-  
nected with the advertisement or draw-  
ing of a lottery, offers of prizes or any  
kind of "paper, certificate or instru-  
ment" which purports to be a lottery  
ticket or to entitle the holder to any  
prize or reward, the possession of which  
is dependent upon chance.

Nor does this new law stop with what  
are known as lotteries; gift enterprises  
of every sort, that sort of lottery known  
as the church fair comes under the pen-  
alties of this law as soon as the adver-  
tisements or tickets or chances in them  
which are the objects of interstate com-  
merce or of treatment by being put into  
the mails. The penalties are severe,  
involving heavy fines and imprison-  
ment.

It seems that a law with such pro-  
visions could make this old-time method  
of swindling the unwary well nigh ob-  
solete. Still, there are many swindlers  
who are quite as mischievous, among  
which are the bucket shop, the Roby  
race track, all organizations of the Iron  
Hall order, and some phases of option  
dealing in the staples of the country.

The provisions of the Constitution relative  
to the legislative term and the time  
when bills may be presented to the  
Governor of the United States, but it is  
doubtful if it should make a change in  
opinion as to their construction. The  
Constitution says the session shall com-  
mence on "the Thursday next after the  
first Monday of January," and "shall  
not extend beyond the term of sixty-  
one days." This year the Thursday  
next after the first Monday of January  
was the 10th, and the Legislature met  
on that day. Sixty-one days from  
including that date would end on the  
11th of March. The constitutional term,  
therefore, includes the session from the  
10th of January to the 11th of March,  
and at noon on the sixtieth day, but with the end of that  
day, viz.: at midnight on the 11th. The  
provisions relative to presenting bills to  
the Governor are as follows: "If any  
bill shall not be returned by the Gov-  
ernor within three days, Sunday excepted,  
after it shall have been presented to  
him it shall be a law without his sig-  
nature, unless," etc.; "but no bill shall  
be presented to the Governor within  
two days next previous to the final ad-  
journment of the General Assembly."

It is difficult to see how these provisions  
in harmony. The first seems to require  
the Governor three entire days to consider  
a bill, while the second seems to imply  
that bills may be presented to him up  
to within the last two days of the ses-  
sion. According to the first construction  
he would have all of Friday, Saturday  
and Monday in which to consider bills,